whate a number of Pike and other fish, and em into the Ofter Creek, above Middlebury esters with great rapidity. In 1830, some citi eas of Plysaonth procured a few of these Pike or the purpose of peopling their beautiful Ponds years ago, we are informed, one of the broke loose and emptied its contents, fish and all, into Black River, from which the descen Fike have been frequently taken at Bellow Fall the electric still there seems to be a few more file same sort left." [Brattlebor | Eagle. of the same sort left."

CONGRESS.

The proceedings in Congress on Saturday were of small importance. The Senate was not to session, and the House was principally deve ted to private bills. Personal explanations were made between Mr. Palfrey of Mussachusetts, and Mr. Johnson. Mr. Palfrey rose, he said for the purpose of ascertaining whether Mr. Johnson intended an insult to his family the other day, when he put the query he did respecting the negro boy. Mr. Johnson replied in the negative.

MONDAY. April 17. SENATE. A patition was presented by Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, from the citi zens of Philadelphia, praying for the establishment of a post route between that city and New York, so as to de away with the monopoly of the Camden and Amboy Radroad. The California Claim bill, after some dis cussion was re-committed to the Military Committee, without instructions, The Supreme Court bill was then taken

up, but not disposed of when the Senate ad-Horas. A resolution calling on the Pres ident for a conv of all the correspondence be tween Gen. Winfield Scott and the War

Department was adopted.

Mr C. J. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting the alteration of duties on certain French importations

for benefitting the industry of the French. Mr. Vioton of 'hio, offered an amend ment to it, instructing the Committee to enquire as to what alteration was necessary in the Tariff of 1845 for increasing resented of South Carolina, and Mr Hudson of Mas enclusetts. Mr. Bayly moved to lay the subject on the table, which was taken by tellers and decided in the affirmative. Yeas

After the transaction of some unimpor tant business the House adjourned

TUESDAY, April 18. Mr. Niles submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of coining quarter dimes, and discontinuing the coinage of cents, which

2000 extra copies of the report of the Sec. retary of War, as to the number killed and wounded, and deceased in Mexico, were ordere | to be printed.

Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill respecting California claims, without amendment.

The Senate took up the bill respecting the Sur. After further debate it was lost, 17 to 23. In the House, Mr. Gabbings moved to suspen the rales, that he might offer a resolution for a Select Committee, to inquire why 70 ment women Objections were under the motion was lost and

Upon the New York election case, Messrs, Boy-Starkweather and Duer spoke, but without coming to a conclusion, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 19colawfol assemblages in the District of Columbia, on account of the attempted escape of the slaves. The Senate took up the bill to allow the New-

On motion of Mr. Ashley, the bill granting judicial power to American Consuls at China, Turkey, &c. was made the special order for Monday

utive business, and afterwards adjourned. Hower. The New-York election case was ta-ken up, and Mr. Munroe and Mr. Jackson addoesed the House. Amendments offered by Mr. Burt and Mr. Jerkins were rejected, and the resolutions of the Committee on Elections, that Jackson was not entitled to a seat, were adopted.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS .- Abby Folsom has been "going it" again in Boston. This lovely lady, with her friends, Edmund Quincy (son of the ex-president of Harvard Col-legs, and brother of the Mayor of the city.) and William Channing, (a Unitarian divine) and there of the sect transcendental, attend.

possessed. The most frivolous and oft-repeated a meeting it seems to give a second oft-repeated interruptions cannot turn him from the exed a meeting it seems, to express "sympaney, one Mellen, making himself obnoxious sed dow ', much to Abby's chagrin, who tump all upon a chair, and, swinging her fair arms in the nir, exclaimed, "this is an attempt to put d swn freedom of speech. Mr. Mellen hus the same right to be heard that Daniel Webster would have," whereupon a voice in the udvised .- N. Y. Express.

A FATAL CAROCER -In the devastation handits rushed into the apartments, whilst highly-we may add, more honorably, in others went to the cellurs. The latter there the service of his country-in the sesvice of found wine of all descriptions, and a cask of rum, which they broke apen. Some instants after they were all drunk, and then a terrific hattle took place between them, their weapground, overcome by interpretion or by wounds. Meanwhile the mea who went into the apartments, ravaged and pillaged generally gives you rather the idea of a prothem completely, after which they sot them on fire, and the whole building was soot in a political debater. But occasionally he flames. A short time after the men in the the cellars were either burned to death or outfocated. On Sunday, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty dend budies were carriest and appropriate action. Lukewarmdug out .- Journal des Debute.

IOWA ELECTION.

Correspondence of the Express.

Sr. Lacus, April 11. We have returns from nine counties in Iowa, five of which gave James Harlan, Whig.

The I or Focos of Kentucky I ave at chased n' a candicate for Governor, in

tenden. The Louisville Journal says that cal history, none has ever enjoyed a power l'oco candidate for election in his district. In the course of his labors he went to Litchfield, in Grayson county, and made a speech

ure in affairs and in the transaction and des-patch of business. He examines, himself, all state, reads the principal journals, and attenda ven to the details of his own private fortune. and to the management of the affairs of his guist, speaking with fluency, English, Italian and German, and very lately he astonished the ambassador of Bolivia, by addressing him in the primitive language of Peru. 'To say that he is a sincere, a fair dealing, or an honest man would be impossible; to say that he is a superior man would be flattery; but he is a old, calculating, reflecting man; resolute, prudent, unscrupulous, crafty, and sagacious. He knows the courts of Europe and the characters of the principle Statesmen and ambassadors better than any man in his dominions. very well understands, also, the feelings of the richer middle classes, commercial and landed, of France; and on them he places his firmest reliance. But for the last three years he has in endeavoring to aggrandize his family, made grout mistakes and descended to more than nestionable subterfuges, unworthy of a politic ing, and disgraceful to a gentleman and man of honor. His ministers have been, for the most part, his tools, and to their persons and principles he is utterly indifferent, otherwise than as they, to use a vulgar phrase, "carry out" his personal system.—British Quarterly.

M. GUIZOT .- This remarkable man first intered public life in 1829, when he was elect ed Deputy for Lisieux, being then in the 42d year of his age. Before, however, he had long been a member of the Chamber dissolved He was again returned for the same place, and henceforth took a prominent part, and was leading member, in all the succeeding admin strations, except while filling the London em bassy. It is, however, as a member of the ministry of October, 1840, that he has become best known to Englishmen, and that he has

secured the longest lease of power.

Below the middle stature, somewhat square built, and of an aspect always grave, if not severe, with a proud and piercing eye, M. Gu zot strikes you at the first sight as a man thoughtful and reflective habits, and of an en ergy subdued rather than extinguished by se vere study. Approach him nearer, and you will perceive that be is more spare in flesh more sombre in appearance, more livid in look, than you had supposed at a distance. His features, when excited, assume a disagreeable aspect his lips become contracted, eyes appear deeper sunk in their envernou arbits, and his whole appearance gives token of a person of a restless and melancholy, as well as of a me-litative disposition. There is no gaiety in his look or manner. He does no ugh nor joke with his next neighbor on the bench of ministers, but appears altogether ab sorbed in public affairs or in tions. He exhibits on his entrance to the Chamber, the impassibility of a prefessor of college tutor. He crosses his arms, inclinhis head on his breast, and attentively listent to the discussion. But if the orator at the tri bone attacks the man or his system. Guizo becomes restless and excited, rises from hi seat, interrupts the speaker, strikes the desk with his wooden paper knife, and, in giving a loud contradiction to the member in possession of the House, asks to be heard in reply At the tribune, notwithstanding his diminutive stature, his appearance is imposing, for he has an expressive countenance—there is much latent fire in his deep set-eye, and notwithstanding his dictatorial and pedentical air, there is a certain dignity in his manner. His voice is speaking appears more of the Genevese, than The resolution of the Committee that A vacanros is entitled to the seat, was rejected. A vacancy was declared in the district, and the House
pleness and vivacity of Thiers, and the genia of the French school. It is dry, sententious, flow, pathos, richness, grace, and large man-ner of Berryer. He has, with all the fullness of Macaulay, much more tact and discretionthough he wants the fancy and rich wardrobe of words which the late M. P. for Edinburgh has always at command. Guizot is always self reliant, and nearly always cool and sel position and development of a favorite idea Of many of the details of business, and of

cated his claim. But though he has exhibited more dexter ity, plausibility, and, we fear, insincerity, as, crowd exclaimed - We won't hear him, sit a polititian, than his warmest sincerest friends down," to which Abby Folsom, (still in the could wish-he has failed to make out his chair and much excited, a sminbly replied, claim to ben great statesman, or even a good You are a look an impodent, mean, sancy. man of business. Placed in the position i good-for-nothing tellow." Mr Quincy then which he has been for the last seven years had the grace to call for a police officer and he has had carer opportunities of doing good ordered that Abby should be removed, but not merely to England and France, but to the as the promised to remain quiet, she was permitted to stay. Whether she got into the ming; but of these opportunities he has not watch-house that night, as on the occasion of availed bimself, and history must hold him the Anti Sabhath meeting, we are not yet accountable for silowing great and glorious occasions to pass away, often unimproved, oftener still laltogether unused. To please party, and to please a monarch, he has dediented abilities, powers of speech, expression and borning of the chateau of Neutly, some and action which might have been used more

the whole human race. - Quarterly Review.

much of the ordinary routine of office, Guizot

is ignorant. To the praise of being a very

ODILLON BARBOT .- Odiflon Barrot is a stout, stalwart, strong-built man, with a contely, inexpressive, and meditative face. His voice is full and sonorous, and he has a pompous and measured style in speaking, and he warms to his subject, and at such times an conceived sentences, well delivered, with ness, however, and temporizing are the chura teristics of the man. He is almost always time, and generally finid, and though he has during the coform banquets, yet if the people resist, Barrat will not be the man to lead them on. The great defect of this cold, calm colorless man is, that he is too full of theories and abstractions. Though he occa-760 majority for State Superintendent of Public Schools. In the other Lar. Thomas totally devoid of fine fancy and imagination, his didactic disquisitions fall on bredless and Constally Review. unlistening cars .- Quarterly Review.

PRINCE METTERNICH. the person of L. tarus W. Powell who claims In the course of his long life, of all states the morning.) which is many domest brougheaten by Mr. Carl men who occupy a prominent rank in politi-In the course of his long life, of all states the morning,) which we found in the Angel

tenden. The Louisville Journal says that the Loso more undisturbed by outward perils. Prince the same Mr. Powell was in 1844 the Loso more undisturbed by outward perils. Prince the same life to the clerific metternich has had to teur neither the caprices of a master, nor the intrigues of rivals field, in Grayson county, and made a speech nor, till now, the reaction of popular discon-in that speech he indulged so freely in hard tent; and the proverbial instability of minwearing, that the grand jury indicted him interial office was converted for him into a for prolanity, and he was actually convicted seat hardly less secure than the throne of the Casars. After 40 years of this unlimited sway he leaves an empire by so much in ar-Louis Philippe.—This remarkable man is its finances—divided in its provinces—and n his 75th year. He has travelled much, he not obscurely threatened in its most imporhas seen much, and he has learned much; and perhaps there is no man in Europe, whether sovereign or subject, who has a greater commerce with or experience of men and things. as present evils, he has allowed all the calam Without possessing any brilliant or showy tal- it es which can threaten a State to accumu ents, he is a person of great general informa-tion; of a calm and tranquil nature; of a nat-ened hereafter by the ulumate consequences urally cold and reserved disposition in affairs of his policy, will judge him with greater se of moment; distinguished alike in great things and in small by prudence and perseverance. He is a man of immense labor, taking a pleasure in affairs and in the labor, taking a pleasure in affairs and in the labor, taking a pleasure in affairs and in the taken for greatness. The servile deference his personal pretensions far beyond his actual rank or his real eminence, and men at last family and children. He is an excellent linigly have refused to his character .- Lon-

FOREIGN NEWS.

Two Days later from Europe

Arrival of the Parket Duchesse D'Orleans. The Havre Packet Duchesse D'Orleans Capt. Richardson, has arrived, bringing two days later advices from the Continent. She ailed from Havre on Monday, the 27th ult, and has made the passage in twenty-four days From Prussia the news she brings is of the highest interest .- N. Y. Tribune.

PRUSSIA.

The Republic Proclaimed.

From Galignani's Messenger, March 24. A telegraphic dispatch, dated Metz, yesterday, states that a Republic had been proclaimed at Berlin. The King had been dethroned, and His Majesty and ministers arrested. This news is confirmed in the Paris Com

erce of the 25th. That paper says: This time the fact is official; the telegraphic spatch which we add to this, addressed to Provisional Government and posted at the Bourse, leaves no doubt of the authenticity of the communication.

We read as follows in the Patrie:

"We have received from an authentic surce some details relative to the terrible scene in front of the royal palace in Berlin on he 19th. The people, not content with making the King descend from his apartments, and take off his bat before the victims who had hearts of several, saying. Here are hearts succession, renewing the same scenes until one which a few hours ago beat for you; but which have been pierced by the balls of your sol-We learn from Berlin, under date of the

20th, that all the Polish prisoners in that city have been set at liberty. They went in prossion to the palace, and the King appeared the balcony and bowed to them. M. Mierslawski was in a carriage, the horses of which were taken off by the people. who supplied their places, utvering loud acclamations.

Cologne Gazette of the 24th uit, has accunit from Berlin up to the evening of the the corem my of the interment of the victim of the Revolution had gone off without the significant interruption of order. The King was not present at this ceremony, but all the aucounts throws a doubt over the news received esterday from Metz, of the proclamation of Republic at Berlin.

The Universal Gazette of Prussia, of the 23d states that the King had placed the properties way to Milan to assist their brethren." of the State, including the military stores des-tined to be employed for the defence of the country against foreign foes, under the protec-tion of the citizens and inhabitants of Berlin It also states that the king had ordered that the pledges not exceeding 5 thalers in the pawnbroking establishments should be given full and sonorous, but it is neither very varied pawnbroking establishments should be given in its tone nor very flexible. His style of up at the cost of the Treasury. A Committee had been formed for receiving donations on behalf of those who were wounded, and of the widows and children of the slain in the recent events. The Gazette announces that in consequence of its compositors being desirous of attending the funeral of the victims, which took place on the previous day, it had been obliged to go to press early.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. The Elections.
We take the following from Galignani

March 25th : "The Provisional Government appears greatly embarrassed to know what system it can adopt to check the list of votes at the elections. This is a matter of great difficulty, for learned man, a clever and copious writer, and as every elector will have to inscribe as many a first rate debater, M. Guizot has fully vindinames as there are to be deputies, there will be some millions of names inscribed. Thus as there are about \$60,000 electors in the Department of the Seine, and as there are 24 eputies to be returned, there will have to be, posing all the electors to vote, 300,000 es 24 names written, or in all, 40,200,000 The Provisional Government, however, calculates that only from 450,000 citizens at most will take part in the elections, and that no candidate can be elected without having about 35,000 or 40,000 votes. The Government has charged a member of the Academie des Sciences to draw up a plan for checking the

Demonstrations of the People. The Prefect of Police, M. Caussidiere, has published an appeal to the working classes to refrain from taking part in the promenades and demonstrations which are made at night He says they are calculated to cause disquie and to enable the enemies of the Republic to turn them to their own advantage.

Naturalization of Foreigners.

A deputation of foreigners resident in France ave presented a petition to the Provisions Government, signed by 2,000 persons of the description, praying that all foreigners wh have been two years resident in this country may, on a simple declaration of their wish fo naturalization, be entitled to all the rights French citizens.

Foreigners leaving Paris. About 400 of the Poles living at Paris as embled yesterday, (the 24th) to form the first column for returning to their own country They have written to their fellow-countrymer n the provinces to join them either at Paris or

at Strasburg. They have made an appeal the Republic of France for a supply of arms. siderable number of Germans and Belcians left Paris the day before yesterday (the 3d) by the Northern Railroad to return to their native country.

BAVARIA. Abdication of the King. A letter from Munich of the 21st, (at 5 in

"King Louis has abdicated. The Prince Royal ascends the throne under the name of Maximilian II. The news of the King's abdiation produced an extraordinary sensation. It is said that King Louis could not make up his mind to effect the promised reforms, par-ticularly to have a responsible Ministry."

HANOVER.

The King submissive. His majesty, on the 19th ult, sent an officia notification to the Burgher Guard that he had dismissed Privy-Councilor Falke from his post in the Cabinet. Had not His majesty taken this step, it would assuredly have been demand-

The burghers have completely maintained the peace of the city to-day. By their desire, no soldier is to appear unless the burghers themselves should require their assistance.— Last night two soldiers were apprehended for

eving intruded The King of Hanover has conceded all the mands of his people, and been obliged to ubmit to the bitter necessity of calling to the Ministry M. Stube, the liberal deputy of Osnarick, who, for refusing to abet. His Majesty the arbitrary measures which he adopted on his accession, was presecuted and imprisoned for several years.

AUSTRIA.

The New Ministry.
The Vienna Gazette, of the 19th uit., an nounces officially the appointment of Count Colloredo Waldsoe as Minister for Foreign Afhirs : Baron de Pillorsdorf as Minister of the Interior, and Baron Kubeck as Minister of Finance. Count Stadion is President of th Aulic Chamber, and Counts Kollowrat and Hartig are Ministers without portfolios. The Archduke Stephen is appointed Vice Hungary. Great retrenchments in the

lic expenditure are promised by the new Min-A correspondent at Coblentz writes on th 21st to the Independent of Brussels: .

"A detachment of troops has been sent the Castle of Rheineck, in this neighborhood. where Prince Metternich has arrived. He possesses the Castle of Winneberg, near Co chem. It is in ruins, but on the tower was placed a shield on which the armorial bearings of Metternich were carved. About 100 of the burghers went to the castle two night ago, and by the light of a large fire took down the arms, as being those of the oppressor of the liberties of Germany, and carried them in triumph into the town, with the intent of de

stroying them.
"In the evening of the 20th there was a tur bulent excitement in Frankfort, created by a report that Prince Metternich had arrived at residence of Gen. Count de Nabili. of the evening journals denied the truth of this report in the most positive terms; it is, howevpositive that crowds assembled in front of the General's house, but contented themselve with exclamations against the ex-Councilor of State. The Count requested the people to terrotation into his house to make a mich was there or not This done, the crowd fallen, compelled him to place his hand on the | was convinced and went off to other houses in

ITALY.

Revolution in Genoa. We read in the Patrie of the 24th ults "At the moment of going to press, we were sured that a great movement had taken place at Genoa, and that it had detached itsel from Sardinia, with the project of contribu-

AFFAIRS IN MILAN.

a Republican form of Government."

The Opinione of Turin, of the 20th ult., pubishes the following news from the Nor

"Milan is insurged, and in a state of siege The gates are closed, and the battle rages The people have made themselves masters of five pieces of cannon, and the re port of artillery was heard up to 11 o'clock last night.-Five thousand Lomellines are on their

The same journal adds:

"At half past 6 P. M. we learn that the Govrnment is in the hands of the Milanese; Casat is President, and the tri-color waves on the Government palace. Yesterday all the functionanes had abandoned Milan. The center of the movement was in the Broletto. The gendarmerie and firemen fraternized with the people. The Hungarians have shown them elves friendly to the people, who cried "Viva Unghena." The cannonading of the castle All the public edifices are in the hands of th people. The Comasina, Valtellina, and Bergamo are said at this moment to be in open

"It is said also that the Swiss corps frances have crossed the frontier, and that the Viceroy has been made prisoner near Brescia by a battalion of Italian grenadiers. We learn from Vigevane that the Hungarian cavalry took part with the Milanese; for, having re ceived orders to prevent the entrance of the country people, they allowed them to enter in shoals. Last night at 8, all the toesins of the villages on the Piedmonte se frontier were sounding the alarm. The insurrection is general at this moment throughout the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

SPAIN.

England Protests against Montpensier. A Madrid letter of the 20th states, as does lso the Siglo, of Madrid, that Mr. Bulwer has presented an official note to the Spanish Govrument, declaring that the English Cabinet naintains its protest against the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier, notwithstanding the recent events in France. The letter adds that Mr. Bulwer was to leave Madrid in a few days for Paris.

Nine Days Later. ARRIVAL OF THE SARAH SANDS

The King of Sardinia proclaimed King of Lombardy.—Insurrection in season, they would have embarked on board the Mississippi for Boston.
The propeller Massachusetts would remain at Vera Cruz, and bring them to a northern port in the United States.

It was generally under the control of the The King of Sardinia tion in Trent and the that the government had refused Com. Perry's Tyrol.

The steamship Sarah Sands, which sailed from Liverpool on the 3d instant, reached this port a-bout 2 o'clock this afternoon, bringing nine days later intelligence from Europe. We give the later intelligence from Europe. We give the most important news below, in a contracted form. -[N. Y. Trib., 21st inst.

FRANCE.
(By the Electric Telegraph of the South Easte

Paris, Wednesday, 5 P. M. Paris, Wednesday, 5 P. M.
The Provisional Government has learned, by telegraph, from Marseilles, that Gen. Cavaignac has refused the Ministry of War: the portfolio has been offered to Gen. Changarnier.
The assumption of the title of King of Lombardy by the King of Sardinis has been confirmed.

The Duke of Modena has been imprisoned. Parms and Modena have been annexed to Pied-

(By Electric Telegraph.)
PANIS, March 31.

The Paris papers of yesterday contradict the rumor that a conflict had taken place at Lyons. The disorders that were renewed at Rouen on Tuesday were, for the moment at least, at an end. Paris continued tranquil; the elections were still deemed capable of inducing great agitation.

The National contains an article which threatens us with a new Continental blockade.

The diminution of the salaries of all public functionaries has commenced. The same paper admits that universal distress prevails; that all negotiable securities are depreciated; commercial movement stopped; operatives are in want of em-ployment; and in short, everybody is suffering

om the reduction of wages.

A company of engineers had marched for Dijon, where the projected camp would be immedi-Letters from St. Petersburgh, of the 10th inst.

A pistol shot was fired at the Emperor while passing through the streets, the ball of which passed through his hat.

The accounts from Italy demonstrate the uni-

versal success of the people over the Austrians, to whom Mantus, Avignon and Vienna only, appear to have remained

Spread of the Insurerection in Lombardy, Sardinia and Italy, By the Electric Telegraph of the South-Eastern

We have received intelligence of further insur rections at Milan. 21,000 volunteers, with arms and ammunition, had arrived from Rome, Tus cany, Sardinia, Genoa and Switzerland. Pavia, Parina, Placenza, Reggio and Modena had broken out into open insurrection. Gen. O'Donnel had

een taken prisoner. At Milan the marble spire of the Cathedral was utterly ruined. Dispatches, just received by the Provisional Government of France, announ-ced the arrival at Milan of bodies of Piedmontese

troops. There has been no proclamation of a Republic

We find still further particulars in the Boston Atlas, of Saturday-of the following purport:

The Sarah Sands brings the news that the hartists were almost in revolt in England. ice were fraternizing with the people. Troops and been sent to Scotland, to prevent disturbanes there. The Chartists were to meet at Notreposed to march, 500,000 strong, into London

Several arrests were made in Spain of person charged with seditious movements. The Pope has issued a proclamation exhorting the Church to respect the rights of kings. The ples has abandoned Sicily and appealed for assis-tance to the other powers. Venice has separated herself from Austria and formed a Provisional Government. An attempt has been made to assassinate the Russian Emperor; the bullet pierced his hat. There are near 150,000 men on the frontier of Poland. The King of Prussia was deter-mined to uphold the German Confederation. The Governments of Hanover and Brunswick act in concert---20,000 troops marched to the frontier.

FRONTIER OF POLAND .- March 20th .- All was quiet at Kalisch and Warsaw, although the Poles are greatly agitated. The frontier, it is said, will be shortly occupied by troops, but they will not cross it. The Emperor's manifesto, of 11th March summoned to arms even soldiers on furlough There are few troops at Kalisch, but the Police vigilance is great.

CRACOW.

Sad news has just arrived Russia has succeed ed by gold and influence in reviving the idea of Panslavism, in order to provoke an outbreak, and take possession of the republic. The moment the roops left, it is certain that the Colonel of gendarmerie, Swaykowski, arrived here in disguise. Russian emissaries have arrived, who have striven to gain the confidence of persons without experince, and who know not what craft is made use to get possession of their country.

POSEN. dated 4 o'clock, 23d ult.: The troops have evacu-ated the town. A committee had taken posses-sion of the Hotel de Ville, where it is now occupied in organizing a National Guard. 500 mus-kets were to be distributed among the citizens. It is positively stated that the Russians are as-

It is positively stated that the Russians are as-sembling in considerable force on the frontiers. The Poles fraternize with the Germans. Intead of one cockade, two are worn; one hearing Polish colors, and the other those of the German

News reached town last evening from Berlin, of 27th, as follows:-

WARRAW IS IN OPEN REVOLUTION!-The inhabitants rose en masse, and murdered several hundreds of the Russians. The troops fled to the fort, and from thence bombarded the town. saw is in ashes! To-morrow the Prussian Polish Legion departs from here at the King's expense in a special train. German journals, received up to the 28th, do not confirm this.

FROM THE ARMY

Boston, Sunday, April 16, 1848. The U. S. steamer Mississippi, Commodore A. S. McKenzie, from Vera Cruz, 2d inst., via Havana, 8th inst., arrived this afternoon. Com. McK. reports that it was the general impression among well-informed persons at Vera Cruz, in correspondence with the capital, that the treaty would be ratified by the Mexican Congress, notwithstanding the modifications made in the United States Senate. As the Mississippi was leaving Vera Cruz, 2d inst., she passed the U.S. propeller Mas-sachusetts, from New Orleans, having on board Mr. Clifford, the associate commissioner.

The Vera Cruz Free American, of the 31st

ult., says the Mexican civil authorities are in power since yesterday, the 30th ult. Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist were daily expected at Vera Cruz, on their return to the Uni-

ted States. The Free American also states that Santa Anna requested Col. Hughes, governor of Jalapa, to receive him, as he had a passport to leave the country. Col. Hughes with two companies of dragoons and one comof Encero. He will probably embark on board the British steamer for Havana, from whence he will go to Antigua, and finally proceed to Jamaica, to swait there an offer from John

Buil for his return to his native country. The Mississippi sailed from Havana the 8th inst., in company with the bark Rapid, for

From further conversation with Com. Me-Kenzie, we learn that Gen. Scott was very anxions to leave Vera Cruz at the earliest opportunity, and had he and Mr. Trist arrived

request for leave of absence. The Mississippi brings home the remains of Lieut. Theodore B. Barrett, U. S. Navy, who sailed from Pensacola in the Mississippi on the 16th October, and died in November the Germantown.-N. Y. Herald. er on board

Later from Mexico.

Bg Pony Express to The Tribune.

From the N. O. Picayune, 13th. There were two arrivals yesterday from Ve-Cruz-the ship Christiana, Capt. Hamand, which sailed on the 4th inst. and the U. S. steamer Washington, Capt. Pratt, which sailed on the 3d inst. By the Washington our dates from the City of Mexico are to the 30th ult -feur days later than brought by the O-

Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz on the mornof the 2d inst. and left at noor on the 3d fundamental laws." for Mexico, escorted by Lieut. Baldwin's com-pany of Mounted Rifles. Col. Morgan, of the Infantry, arrived with Mr. Clifford, on

arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult. in eight days from the City of Mexico. He was detained one day at Puebla.

A gentleman who came passenger on the communicated, assures us that the general o-pinion among those Mexicans of the first class Congress. In fact, the members are intimida-ted by the populace, and will not dare to vote for the Treaty So says our informant. Puebla had received orders as early as the 20th alt. from beadquarters to contract for 75,000 rations, to be delivered at a moment's

Avery large Mexican train, consisting of these tendencies can be arrested, unless the A very large Mexican train, consisting of some 400 wagons and about 3,000 pack mules people can be brought to see the inevitable left Vera Cruz for Mexico on the 29th, 30th destruction that must follow such measures, the S1st ult. The American train left on the 3d Monarchy and Despotism which the oppress inst.—all under command of Major Loomis ed means of Europe are now expelling from The Free American says the first train was attacked the night of the 30th, and seven pack their Continent, will take up an abode among mules were taken by the guerrilleros.

After Santa Anna had been escorted by Col. Hughes to the hacienda of El Encero, the property of the former, he remained there till of Vera Cruz, where he embarked on the 4th fect. inst. on a Spanish brig for Kingston, Jamaica, as some accounts say; others make Havana his destination. It has hitherto been understood that he would proceed to Jamaica.

There was much excitement at Vera Cruz on the 30th ult. it having been discovered that 2d Lieut. John Smith, of Capt. White's Company of Mounted Men, had deserted, taking with him seven men of his company. The same day Capt. White gave pursuit and got wind of the fugitives on the Orizaba road, but

could not overtake them. ion on the 29th ult. that the Court of Inquiry would adjourn to the United States within three or four weeks at farthest. Gen. Butler is determined to send Mr. Trist out of the country as soon as possible, and had demanded contusion." Indeed, the testimony of Mr of the Court that the remainder of his evidence Freaner, and still more strongly that of Mr should be taken as early as possible.

at last accounts is the attempt of Gen. Paredes to set up a revolution in San Louis Potosi. He is represented as aided by the Santanistas and monarchists. The Star of the 23d ult. represents him as applying to the Government at Queretare for permission to reside at San Luis

—Parades in the meanwhile lying perdu.

The ex-Governor of San Luis, Adame, was in connivance with Paredes.

The next news from San Luis is to the 18th. when Adame was arrested and sent off under inst., is only a specimen of the language that a strong escort to Queretaro, by order of the general Government. This arrest is said to We dare say these expressions find a hearty have caused very great excitement at San Luis against the Government.

On the 28th it was reported in Mexico that Paredes himself had been arrested by the Government, and great satisfaction was expressed at this result, as it seemed to premise the restoration of order. The news of this arrest was however, at the least premature, although it was given in the Mon ano of the 23d ult. Letters of that date from San Luis say nothing about the arrest.

The Star of the 29th ult, in announcing the arrival of the Deputies from Guadajara at Queretaro, says: "The Congress will soon be opened with a sufficient aumber of Deputies. On the 13th ult. thirty members of the whole number qualified were in attendance.

THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY.VT.

Tuesday, April 25, 1848.

"FUTURE POLICY OF THE WHIGS." We have been much interested in an article bearing this title, in the last American Review -and especially in the new views it presents of that cardinal Whig doctrine, PROTECTION. The writer very justly discriminates between the fundamental principles which distinguish the two great parties of our Union. In respect to liberty, the "Whig refers all rights and liberties back to their original source in the individual, and holds that society is established for the protection of those rights and liberties. Whereas, your ultra Democrat believes, or affects to believe that each person gives up or resigns his free mind, on entering into the social compact, to the decision of caucusses and majorities."—" From the beginning. nity for protracting the controversy. the one party has been characterized by a constant endeavor to identify the interests of the day, has a long and thrilling narrative of "Expeople with those of the government; while the traordinary Revelations!" made by a Clairother has as clearly opposed every national measure, which should call the creative and equally long and foolish letter of Cassius M. protective functions of the government into Clay, in abuse of his uncle Henry. The foraction."-"While your ultra Democrat apmer turns out to be a silly humbug, and the proves of every step of his Executive, no matter how unconstitutional, while he is supportempt, PAUL-o majora canamus. ted and encouraged by the opinion of his par-

After exhibiting as among the fundamental Convention in Charlestown, Mass., upon ares principles of Whig policy, the great doctrines olution there presented. We know not from of Internal Improvement, in order to facilitate whom the anxious Editor appeals, or the internal and external Commerce; such an em- ground of his appeal-though we presume it ployment of the Public Funds as to support the to be his purpose to attempt to throw some National Credit and regulate and promote se- doubt on the unanimity of the Northern Whigs cure and ready Exchanges; and the Protection on the Wilmot Proviso. For information on of every species of Industry by such discrimina- this subject, it will be sufficient to refer the tion in duties as shall check foreign competi- Freeman to the record of the votes rast on tion, the writer proceeds to say:

ty, your Whig looks to the Constitution, and

"Since the adoption of the Constitution, no EVERY WHIG from the Free States sustained crisis has occurred so important, or which has the Proviso-a majority of the Locos from the developed so clearly the real principles of the Free States opposed it. opposition, as the war with Mexico. Begun with deliberation and carried on with ardor by the leaders of the party i power, it was checked and denounced by their opposers, because it seemed to be a departure from that just and of this able and influential monthly is receirequitable line on which we have been moving, ed. It contains an engraved likeness of the The collected arguments against the war es- late Chancellor Kent-a political leader of tablish the surprising fact, that we enjoy a great ability, on the "Future Policy of the form of government whose fundamental maxims differ in no particular from those of the by G. W. Peck, a writer of merited distinclaw of nations, or, as it has been styled, the tion-a philosophical article entitled "Human law of conscience—and that to sin against our Freedom," by J. W. Nevins, D. D.—and the law is to sin against humanity; that it is impossible to step beyond its limits, without tres. The Whig Review was enlarged and impro passing upon some natural right, either of men at the commencement of the current volume. Mr. Cifford, one of the Commissioners to or nations; and that we shall seek in vain for Under the charge of its present editor, James

better principles than those embodied in our

The writer concludes very justly that, in the FUTURE POLICY OF THE WHIGH, one of the most important issues, is EXECUTIVE U. the Massachusetts.

Capt. White, of the Louisiana Mounted Men, URPATION. Nothing is plainer to the conprehension of every reflecting mind, than the fact that the present incumbent criminally overstepped the limits assigned by Constitution Washington, to whom we are indebted for to the Executive power, and has been seein much information from Mexico, very kindly lously endeavoring to embody and control both the active and deliberative functions of the pinion among those Mexicans of the first class whose judgment is considered good, is that Government, wielding an immense patronage, whose judgment is considered good, is that the Treaty will not be ratified by the Mexican he rules his obsequious majority in the Sanate by such a dread, as the Emperor Nicholas would covet to have at his command. All the In anticipation that the army might fall back from Mexico, the Port Commissary at manifestly had their origin with the Executive -have first been determined by Polk and his Cabinet, then crowded through both Houses 75,000 rations, to be delivered at a moment's notice for a downward movement. Captain by all the incentives which could be brought Webster, Quartermaster at Puobla, had also to bear upon minds greedy of the Executive received orders to have transportation ready.

At Perote similar orders had been received. the ruins of our free institutions. This is no wild and careless assertion. It is a prediction requiring no greater acumen than to discover 2d inst. when he left for Antigua, just north the most ordinary relations of cause and ef-

> We shall recur to this article, in a subsequent number-particularly to its views of

> > THE COURT OF INCUIRY

The charges against Col. Duncan having been withdrawn, the Court proceeded, on the 17th ult., to the case of Gen. Pillow. The davelopments were in the highest degree unfav-Our correspondent at the Capital was of opin- orable to the latter-establishing the fact that "Leonidas" letter, and that the "severe wounds therein boasted of, amounted only to a "slight The most notable event in Mexican affairs Trist will fix upon this contemptible creature. who boasts that he elected Mr. Polk, such a weight of infamy, as will completely crush and ruin him.

> In the case of Gen. Scott, the Administra tion has finally succeeded in drawing down upon its head the deep and settled indignation of the great body of the nation. The following, from the New Orleans Delta of the 6th comes to us, on this subject, from all quarters, response in the bosom of every one of our read-

"The sober second thought of a noble and grateful people will pronounce the trial of Winfield Scott, under the circumstances, and the dismissal or pre-acquital of his accuse, without a parallel in injustice, in sordid, cal-culating, cold-hearted ingratitude. It has no redeeming or palliating views; it has not the shadow of an excuse, reason, or justification It stands alone, a solitary case in our history at least, of a successful General being tried for doing his duty, for defending the glory of our army and country-tried by his junior officers in the very scene of his noble exploits-and made to stand there, before the world, the target for the low hate and cunning intriguants whom his favor, had warmed into existence, and whose malice, otherwise impotent government

patronage has supplied with a sting.
"This attitude is sufficiently humiliating in any view, but when it comes to that point, Wm J. Worth can rise before a Court Martial, in the city of Mexico and hurl in the teeth of Winfield Scott the approval of his conduct by the Government, and the condemnation of his Commander-in-Chief, it passes the bounds of human patience, and makes us sick at heart."

The Eulogy on John Quincy Adams, by President Everett, was pronounced in Faneuil Hall,on Saturday, the 15th inst.

63 Our thanks are due to Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, for a copy of his address "To the Whig Party of the United States." Mr. Botts has struggled manfully for Whig principles, in opposition to the disorganizing, soparty efforts in his own State-and his influence has been important and salutary, in many other sections of the country than Virginia. His rejoinder to the pamphlet of Messrs. Pendleton & Co., leaves the latter no opportu-

The Burlington Daily Sentinel, of Tuesvoyant, in Boston-and on the next day, an

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN FREEMAN, 1900 OF expects the Executive to keep within the three weeks since, made an "anxious appeal to letter and within the spirit of that instru- the Editor of the Middlebury Galaxy" respecting the propriety of the action of a Whig this question, in the House, a few weeks ago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN REVIEW .- The April number